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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XIII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 6, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 1

July 8 to 22

July 8 to 22

You Are Invited

We are having a Good Values Party in here this week, in a Clearance Sale.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx and other well known brands of clothes, W. L. Douglas shoes, Swann brand hats, Wilson Bros. shirts --- All go at record breaking cut prices.

R. R. COYLE
BEREA, KENTUCKY

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Harvard the Winner in Boat Race—
Congress Anxious to Adjourn—
Plain Talk to Lawyers—China and
Russia at Odds—The Coronation.

CRIMSON WINS

The great Harvard-Yale boat race was rowed at New London, Conn., last Friday, Harvard winning by nineteen lengths. This is the fourth year in succession that Harvard has won. The races are said to have been witnessed by fully 25,000 people. A feature of the occasion was the gliding of an aeroplane above the rowers and a submarine beneath them.

ANXIOUS TO ADJOURN

Evidence is increasing that both Houses of Congress are getting very anxious to adjourn and it is being predicted that the business before the two bodies may be dispensed with by the end of the first week in Aug. It is now generally conceded that the President has won his fight for Reciprocity and the measure is only delayed in its passage to give some of the big fellows an opportunity to express their views. An attempt will be made in a few days to fix a date for voting on the three chief measures before the Senate.

HITS NAIL ON HEAD

Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey has possibly traveled farther and made more good speeches than any eight months Governor in the history of the States; but he seems not to want for subjects nor to lack in wisdom for handling them. And those were not the least wise words that he used in addressing a bar association at Atlantic City last week, nor were they lacking in the only ingredient that could justify their truthfulness.

"It is true that the legal profession as a profession does not enjoy the confidence of the people. You are too technical; you are business men on strictly legal lines. The community no longer regards you as legal guides. You have withdrawn from statesmanship and lowered the profession to a strictly business basis. The ambius of technicalities you have drawn around the corporations makes it necessary to enact drastic legislation to tear away the shell and get at the heart."

DRAGON AND BEAR

A conflict seems inevitable between China and Russia. It is rumored that Russia is preparing to send an armed force to the Chinese border while China is preparing to resist and planning to build a railroad in Manchuria that both Japan and Russia objected to a few years ago.

China is rapidly becoming modernized and the military spirit is growing so that it is predicted that she will be the strongest nation in the East within ten years, and Russia realizes that she must assert her claim now or never.

THE CORONATION

The coronation festivities are still in progress in England, but are soon to come to a close. It has been the

Good Ticket Nominated—Our Annual Scandal—Mrs. Breckinridge Proposed for State Supt.—General May in Pen—Stabbing at Manchester—Fourth is "Safe and Sure."

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

The state wide primary to nominate the Democratic ticket for State offices was held, Saturday, the 1st. The result seems to be highly creditable to the party as the returns to date indicate the selection of the men best known and most worthy of the trust of the best element in the party for the six highest offices—Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Treasurer, Auditor, and Secretary of State. They are in order, Jas. B. McCreary, E. J. McDermott, Jas. Garnett, Thomas G. Rhea, Henry M. Boworth and C. F. Creelius. As to Supt. of Public Instruction, it is to be feared that, as usual, one of the most important offices has been filled with little thought as to the qualifications of the candidate. Barkdale Hamlet successfully presented his claims for consideration but The Citizen is inclined to think that a better selection might have been made. For Commissioner of Agriculture, and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, J. W. Newman, and R. L. Green are the nominees.

The only sinister feature of the primary was the vote in Louisville which showed the power of the whiskey ring.

The Republican convention, next week, is to select the opponents of these gentlemen, and it is up to it to more than match them in character, qualifications and progressive needs.

HOTTEST DAY OF YEAR:
Monday was the hottest day of the year, and the hottest day for many years, it is said. All parts of the country suffered but particularly the large cities, where there were many deaths, especially among children.

(Continued on fifth page)

SEND THEM EVERY DAY

Public Schools begin early in July. Will your children be there? Will they go promptly and regularly? A bright boy or girl from six to fifteen can learn a dollar's worth every day. Can you afford to keep them at home for the bit of work they can do? Can you bear to have the neighbors' children get ahead of them?

A TOWN WITHOUT A LAWYER

The census of 1910 gives Berea a population of 1507 but in that number there is no one recorded as a lawyer. She has her quota—a pretty fair number—of doctors, ministers, and teachers, but in that other of the so-called learned professions—the law—she is strangely wanting.

What is the cause? Are there not enough to go round, or, perchance, is Berea so conspicuous for its fairness of dealing between man and man, and for the rectitude of conduct of its citizens generally that there is nothing for the lawyer to do?

It is said there will be no lawyers in Heaven. Just why, we have often heard but have always thought it a little hard on the lawyers. We have usually been inclined to give the more charitable reason that Heaven is a place of happiness; a lawyer can not be happy when at leisure, and, since there is nothing doing in his line in Heaven, he would then abut the place.

And the inference, of course, would be the second of our alternatives—that Berea domiciles no member of the legal profession because of the fairness of dealing of her citizens and the rectitude of their conduct—because there is nothing doing in the lawyer's line.

But this inference, generous as it is toward the legal fraternity, would seem to be too charitable to Berea. What was that in a recent exchange about her criminal record? And does she not have a police court, presided over by that estimable gentleman, Judge Holliday, and have we not seen a picture of a magistrate's court under the trees, in which "the said dog" was the defendant—at least a co-defendant?

Indeed it would seem that our contention would be ruled out of court, for there is plenty for a lawyer to do in Berea, and surely there are enough to go round. There are smaller places that have lawyers and to spare. We shall have to seek other causes for their failure to locate in Berea.

Doubtless the most potent cause is the remoteness of Berea from the county seat—not in miles but in transportation facilities. It would seem that a lawyer of ability, one to whom the Banks, the merchants, the mills, the college, and individuals could intrust their business, would do well in the town. The educational facilities and the scholastic atmosphere would, no doubt, be considered an additional inducement by the right kind of man. But there remains the great handicap—the impossibility of a day's work in the Richmond courts without robbing the night at both ends to get there and return.

Let the gentlemen in Berea who have been considering the advisability of guaranteeing a certain income to a good lawyer to induce him to locate in the town take up the matter of transportation facilities not only for the lawyer but for the humblest citizen, and a great obstacle to the town's advancement will be removed.

The One Issue in Kentucky Politics

Doom of the Party that Espouses "Whiskey Issue" Inevitable—Interesting Correspondence from Mt. Vernon.

In the various combinations on the "Anything to beat O'Rear" plan, there is one chord vibrant that is heard from all quarters of the state, and that is the dread of the trend of public opinion on the "Whiskey issue."

The Courier Journal of June 21st in a happy, sarcastic vein, which sounds something like the belated boy whistling while passing thru the grave yard, has an encouraging picture of Democratic success—Victoria won at the National capital, and the atmosphere, in and around Louisville, lustrous with anticipated victory in the fall.

But after declaiming in glowing terms, "We are no longer divided on International affairs," it states in substance the scope of the Democratic platform:

First, "To overhaul and amend a system of taxation out of date." Second, "To revise a School system sorely in need of revision."

Third, "To recast and rearrange our system of Charities and corrections so that mere partyism shall be eliminated."

Fourth, "To adopt some effective plan for the betterment of our roads system."

"These" says the Journal, "are among the leading measures of con-

structive policy to which every thoughtful Democrat will readily commit himself." And to this, this writer agrees, for on these questions there is no issue between the parties.

But while drawing this glowing picture, right in the foreground, there looms up this terrifying specter—"The Whiskey issue." Says the editor, "there are some—shall we say—fool Democrats, who want to lug in the whiskey issue. But they are not many," he reflectively adds.

Another form of the "anything to beat O'Rear" campaign is a charge that O'Rear is the "champion of lawlessness and the candidate of Night Riders."

This is the veriest subterfuge. His opponents see in Judge O'Rear the man of the hour, the representative of clean, clear cut, vital principles—principles that are deeply seated in the hearts and consciences of all good citizens, 75 per cent of the Christian manhood and womanhood of the State.

Judge O'Rear will prove a holy terror to that class who entrench themselves behind a business that entails 90 per cent of the crime and misery of this or any other state, the "Whiskey business."

(Continued on last page)

(Continued on fifth page)

WE INVITE YOUR ATTENTION

To the Following Reasons For You to do Business at This Bank

Because; it is a strong, safe institution.

Because; its Officers and Directors are among the safest and most conservative business men in this community.

Because; this bank studies the needs of its customers and properly takes care of them, whether their business is large or small.

Because; systematic saving pays. A deposit account encourages saving. This bank receives deposits from \$1.00, up.

Because; its dealings with ALL CUSTOMERS ARE ALWAYS CONFIDENTIAL, and it is always ready to assist and advise.

As a good business man and leading citizen of this section, we believe you will appreciate the thorough equipment of this bank, and the experience of its officers, and on this basis we solicit your business, believing that WE CAN HANDLE IT TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Call on us whenever you are in town and let us serve you in any way and at any time.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

OFFICERS
A. Isaac, Pres. J. W. Stephens, Vice-Pres. John F. Dean, Cashier

Kentucky History in Wisconsin

The Draper Manuscripts Containing Unpublished Life of Daniel Boone—Prof. J. R. Robertson Strikes an Interesting Trail.

Madison, Wis., June 28, 1911.

Editor of The Citizen:

This beautiful city, lying among the lakes, is an ideal place to study Kentucky history, especially when you remember that here may be found one of the finest collections of manuscripts in America.

In a well arranged collection in the State Library, presided over by a bright faced and obliging Kentucky girl, I am spending some pleasant hours. The object of my trip here is to examine what is known as the Draper manuscripts.

About a half a century ago a small but enthusiastic man went all over Kentucky and adjoining states and thru the mountains, often on horseback or on foot, collecting material that dealt with the past. His name was Dr. Lyman C. Draper. People did not realize the value of the papers they were giving up and so a great amount of material came into his possession at a comparatively small cost. The curator of the collection told me he had estimated that fully two thirds of this material would have been lost during the days of the Civil War had it not been saved in this way. Surely it is fortunate that it is now in one place, secure and open to every one who has interest enough to seek it out.

The importance of the collection may be realized when it is known that it contains 469 volumes of manuscripts, dealing with the history of our country from the Hudson River to the Mississippi, from Charleston to Louisville, and covering a period from 1735 to 1815. Thus far I have been examining only the Boone papers, which include 32 volumes of letters, maps, legal papers, account books, surveyor's records, reminiscences, etc. Besides these there is a five volume life of Daniel Boone in manuscript written by Dr. Draper on the basis of this material and never published. It is not only a biography of Kentucky's early hunter but is a history of the whole movement of population westward from Virginia and North Carolina. It is the most exact and complete story of this movement in existence and is most fascinating reading.

A pleasant interruption of the reading was a serenade from the young men remaining over in Berea for the summer. They sang "Good Old Berea," gave the college yell, a feature of which was the counting of 20, and sang "Blest Be the Tie that Binds."

Mrs. Frost and Edith left this morning on the early train and the President and Cleveland will take the fast train in the evening and join them in Cincinnati. They will go together to Chicago, Mrs. Frost, Cleveland and Edith going on to Baraboo, Wis., and the President stopping at Dr. Paulson's Sanitarium at Hinsdale for a rest.

DOZENS AGAINST ONE

How About This Issue? Judgment, Please!

During the last week we have been told dozens of times how good The Citizen is, and a number of letters have come saying that it is a weekly visitor that can't be dispensed with.

And during this time we have had one letter asking us to discontinue a subscription because the paper is no good. The evidence would certainly seem to be against this lone subscriber. Of course, we shall stop his paper, but we are going to mark some of the articles in this issue that we think are good and ought to be helpful to every one and send it to him.

We would like to ask him what he thinks of page 3 with its column and a half for little ones, the two columns about obtaining seeds free from weeds, the pictures with the description showing how to splice a rope, the Sunday School Lesson and the Home Town Helps. Is there anything that could be classed as "no good" on that page?

And what about the Farm and Garden articles on page 7, the Business Outlook, the Markets and the Sermon. And if our dissatisfied subscriber likes the news simply, what about page 2? There is an account of the recent Educational Conference,

(Continued on fourth page.)

"SAVE THE DIFFERENCE"

WHO sets the standard of prices in Berea? Here is there a town with such reasonable prices? What are you going to do to help push it along? ELCH'S and do your trading will solve the problem.

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Liberal terms given to any one who obtains new subscribers for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

It would not be quite fair to charge all the suffering of last week to the account of humidity. The heat had something to do with it.

Lightning is keeping up its reputation for speed. It knocked an Ohio telephone girl insensible before she could give it the busy signal.

If the fly swatters attend strictly to business, some day we may be able to sing: "There are no flies on us." Suggestion for a national anthem.

The man who invented the lawn mower died the other day. Why can't something like this happen to the man who pushes one next door?

Boston is to have a hospital for none but rich people, and a new set of strictly aristocratic diseases are to be thought out to meet the wants of its patients.

If, while looking over your winter garments on suspicion that some of them may be all wool, you happen to see a moth, the proper course of action will occur to you.

Eggs criticised by Buffalo people hatched out chickens while left in the health commissioner's care over night. What do Buffalo people expect? Humming birds?

A European artist has arrived in New York for the purpose of painting the city. That's entirely unnecessary. New York is full of men who devote their nights to the job.

The son of the Begum of Bhopal, caught in an escapade in Paris, is sent home. The cable says the begum is a woman. Will somebody give us the word for a male begum?

A report comes from India of how four ferocious lions were captured alive and unharmed by means of paper. Gladly, the nature fakers have not been discouraged, but are in fine fettle for the season.

A London society journal prints an advertisement in which "a peer and peeress with quiet tastes" offer to associate during the summer with some married couple, visiting in England, for a consideration. Here is a new scheme whereby impoverished ability may get along without working, and also, of course, a fine opportunity for Americans with money to spend it foolishly.

A New York bachelor killed himself after he had lost \$2,000,000 speculating in Wall street. A man who has \$2,000,000 and tries to get more by speculating in Wall street doesn't leave the world much poorer when he takes himself out of it.

A sculptor asserts that it is impossible to "show the majesty of the human form in trousers and skirt." Yet we venture to assert that he would reject in toto the proposition to display the majesty of his form by appearing without his trousers.

New York's \$10,000,000 library has been completed after nine years' work. Young men who go from Pittsburgh to New York will find it difficult to believe that the money, the time and the work were well spent.

The vice-president of the Philadelphia National League ball team became so excited during a recent game between the Philadelphians and Cincinnati that he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage, from the effects of which he has died. Caution: Don't take your baseball too seriously.

It has been decided by a New York court that force may be used in ejecting a bill collector. Nevertheless, it might be better to pay one's bills, especially if the collector happens to be the possessor of much brute strength.

Experts tell us that there will be no more lather in the United States in 92 years, but there probably will be a suitable substitute invented by that time. We have no doubt that prehistoric man worried over the threatened extinction of the Ichthyosaurus.

TEACHERS IN FORTIETH ANNUAL

Educational Association Adjourns After Electing Officers

MRS. T. W. STEWART PRESIDENT

Stirring Addresses Delivered and Papers Read Which Urge Greater Activity in School Matters—School Suffrage for Women Recommended.

Owensboro.—The fortieth annual session of the Kentucky Educational Association came to a close. Officers were elected: President, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, Morehead; first vice president, James Speed, Louisville; second vice president, James Gifford, Guthrie; third vice president, W. D. Dodds, Mayfield; treasurer, G. M. Money, Shelbyville.

The time and place of the next meeting were not fixed, being left to a committee, which will meet in December.

The following resolution, introduced by Mrs. Desha Breckenridge, of Lexington, was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Kentucky Educational association recommend school suffrage for women and urge upon the next session of the legislature that they grant it."

Owensboro.—That Kentucky is on the eve of the greatest educational awakening in its history is manifest at the meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association. The second day's meeting was replete with brilliant addresses, each progressive, but the keynote being "better rural schools for Kentucky." The attendance was surprising, there being nearly 600 educators in the auditorium representing every section of Kentucky.

State Superintendent Ellsworth Regenstet was on the program. He spoke earnestly of "The Relation of the Rural Schools to the Economic, Social and Spiritual Welfare of the State." He declared that it is a great injustice that city children should have better schools than country children and pleaded for equal rights for all.

Prof. E. P. Kelly, assistant superintendent of the Richmond schools, gave an excellent address in which he declared in favor of county bonds for raising funds for school purposes.

GREAT DAMAGE.

Deluge Falls On Hardin County and Crops Are Practically Ruined.

Elizabethtown.—Reports regarding the deluge which flooded Hardin county are to the effect that there were rises of eight and ten feet in many creeks of the county and that the consequent damage to the crops will total thousands of dollars.

Oats in many localities were beaten to the ground and the farmers will not be able to harvest their crops. The corn growing along the creek bottoms was flooded and badly damaged. Wheat fields were submerged along the creeks and in many sections the wheat shocks were washed away. Fences were also destroyed, culverts washed away and the roads which were recently graded, badly damaged.

ANOTHER NEW CITY.

Chesapeake & Ohio Will Build Up Town For Employees.

Silver Grove.—President George W. Stevens, of the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, announced that his company will found a model town at Silver Grove, which is situated on the Kentucky side of the Ohio just above Newport. The company has just completed plans, says president Stevens, for the extensive improvements to its terminal facilities there and desires to build up a community among its employees that they may live near their work. The Chesapeake & Ohio owns considerable property at Silver Grove and this will be cut up into lots and sold to men who desire to live there.

BOY KILLS HIS UNCLE.

Mr. Sterling.—A quarrel in Menifee county, between David Profit, thirty, and his nephew, Samuel Profit, nineteen, resulted in the instant death of the elder Profit. He was shot with a revolver.

Profit leaves a wife and several children. His slayer was arrested and placed in jail at Frenchburg and is under \$1,000 bond. He claims self-defense.

Uniontown.—A new and untried horse that was being driven to the delivery wagon of the J. E. Buckman Grocery Co., ran away and threw William Gravette, the driver, to the ground, fracturing his skull, from which he died in a few hours.

ENGINEER KILLED.

Rails Spread, Causing Engine To Turn Over.

Mt. Sterling.—Matt S. Kelly, of this city, was pinned under his engine at Aden Springs and instantly killed.

Creighton Stump, of Lexington, the fireman, was unhurt, though Roadmaster Watkins was burned, had his leg broken and sustained internal injuries.

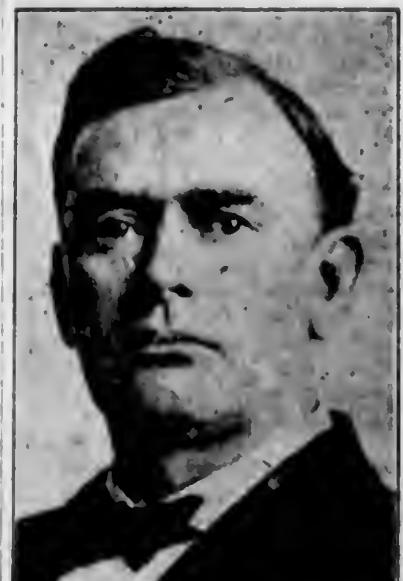
Kelly had both legs and arms broken, and his body was horribly crushed.

THE COAL FIELDS OF SOUTHEASTERN KENTUCKY

Much Capital Interested in Merger of Properties.

Barbourville.—Consolidation of vast coal interests in Southeastern Kentucky continues to be carried out. It is announced that half a dozen of the largest operations in the Middleboro district will shortly be merged. Details have not been worked out and the deal is still on paper, but men at the head of some of the largest companies in the district are interested and plans are expected to mature at an early date.

Plans for the consolidation of six concerns in the Middleboro district follow close on the merger of all the coal operations in the Chenowee valley district, Bell county, last week. The Mountain Coal and Coke Co., took over the interests of the four operations in the Chenowee valley, and beginning the first of July the new \$3,000,000 corporation will conduct the various properties.



T. J. COATES,

State Supervisor of Rural Schools and former president of the Kentucky Educational Association.

GREATER LOUISVILLE DAY.

Louisville.—It was decided at the meeting of the Advertisers' club that the celebration of Greater Louisville day, on July 22, at Fontaine Ferry park, should be conducted on a thoroughly dignified basis.

It also was decided to use the proceeds of the celebration to send a delegation to the national convention of advertising men in Boston the first week in August.

SOME ALUMNI FIGURES.

What Became of the Graduates of Kentucky State University.

Lexington.—A careful examination of the annual catalogue and the alumni report of Kentucky State university shows that since its first graduating class were given their diplomas in 1869, up to the present time, nearly one-half of the graduates whose homes were in Kentucky at the time they entered the university left Kentucky after graduating to engage in business in other states. Kentucky State University has since 1869 graduated 579 students in its various courses in science, agriculture, engineering, etc., which number is exclusive of post-graduates of many who took nearly an equivalent of graduate work, and of those who discontinued their school work before graduation, who, were they included, would bring the number who have received aid in their education from the state, up to more than 3,000. A record has been kept only of those who received undergraduate degrees and it has been found of the 579 graduates, 930 were natives of the state, and that of the latter number 467 left the state after graduation to engage in business elsewhere.

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Frankfort.—The farm in the edge of Woodford county known as the George Graddy place, was sold at public auction to settle up the Graddy estate, and brought \$72.60 per acre, the farm containing 306 acres. Senator Thomas H. Payne of Frankfort, was one of the contending bidders, but the purchaser was a man named Brown, who said he was representing another man in the purchase. The price is considered a good one, as it is not located in the high-priced section of Woodford county.

ENGINEERS GET INCREASE.

Louisville.—T. J. Mullin, representing the Kentucky and Indiana division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of the Southern railway, arrived from Washington, where he attended the thirty-day conference of the officials of the Southern railway. Mr. Mullin gives out the information that the company will grant an increase of 10 per cent. in the salaries of the Southern engineers to take effect in the near future. Mr. Mullin declares the increase will affect about 1,500 engineers throughout the system and will mean an additional expenditure of about \$50,000 to the company.

Hurdick.—The postoffice was broken into by thieves. They secured only \$8 from the government, but the loss to W. I. Rucker, who runs a general store in connection with the post-office, is about \$300.

Carlisle.—The most successful county convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union ever held in Nicholas county came to a close at Moorefield.

QUARREL OVER BEE TREE.

Two Surrender After Shooting Takes Place.

Middlesboro.—Press Raines killed Lum Bryant on Stephen Branch. Charley Raines, father of Press, and Lum Bryant quarreled over the right to a bee tree. Bryant, it is said, grew angry and shot at the elder Raines and was attempting to shoot again when the son drew his pistol and shot, killing Bryant instantly.

The two Raines came to Middlesboro and gave themselves up.

COUNTY FAIR DATES IN BLUE GRASS STATE.

Adair—Columbia.

Allen—Scottsville, September 14-16.

Anderson—Lawrenceburg, August 15-18.

Burke—Glasgow, September 25-30.

Bell—Middlesboro (dates not reported.)

Boone—Florin, August 31-September 2.

Bourbon—Paris, September 4-9.

Boyle—Danville, August 24.

Boyle—Perryville, August 16-18.

Breckenridge—Henderson, August 29-30.

Bullitt—Morgantown, September 21.

Bullitt—Shepherdsville, August 22-23.

Bracken—Germantown, August 23.

Calloway—Murray, October 11-14.

Campbell—Alexandria, September 6-9.

Campbell—Leitchfield, August 26-28.

Carroll—Liberty, August 23-25.

Carroll—Mallatoo, Owen—Sanders, September 6-9.

Cumberland—Burkeville, August 16-18.

Davies—Owensboro.

Fleming—Ewing, August 17-19.

Franklin—Frankfort, August 29-September 1.

Garrard—Lancaster, July 26-28.

Graves—Mayfield, September 27-30.

Grayson—Leitchfield, August 26-28.

Harrison—Elizabethtown, August 9-12.

Hart—Hornet Cave, September 26-28.

Henderson—July 25-30.

Hopkins—July 18-23.

Jefferson—Fern Creek, August 16-19.

Jessamine—Nicholasville, August 29-31.

Kenton—Kingsbury, August 23-26.

Kentucky State Fair, September 11-16.

Knox—Barbourville, August 30-September 1.

Larue—Hodgenville, September 6-7.

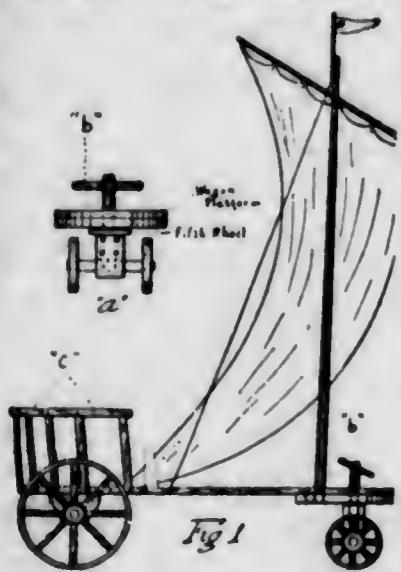
Laure

For the LITTLE ONES

HOW TO MAKE A SAIL WAGON

Doss Not Take Averages Boy Long to Arranges One to Suit Himself—General Description.

In Fig. 1 the sail wagon is shown complete with an end view at "a" showing the steering arrangement. A board about 3 feet, 6 inches in length, by 18 inches across and about one-half or three-quarters inch thick, is cut into a shape something like an



ironing board, narrower at one end than at the other. A one-inch piece of board is secured to the front end to give strength for the mast and steering gear.

One pair of large wheels and one pair of small ones must be procured or made as described further on. The large wheels and axle can be secured to the bottom board by means of two blocks of wood as shown in Fig. 1 and

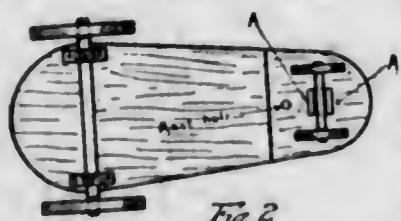


Fig. 2

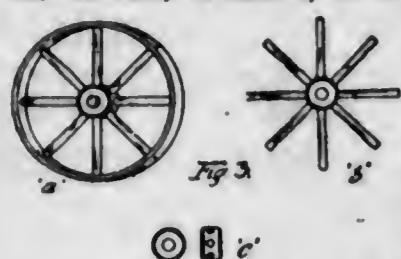
Fig. 2, the latter being a view of the under side of the wagon.

The two small wheels must be rigged up a little differently. A board about the same thickness as the axle is shaped at one end into a round handle, which should fit loosely into a bored hole in the front end of the wagon. The broad end of this board rests on the axle, and is bolted to two pieces of board the same width, which come down on the front and rear sides of the axle, and are bolted to it. Fig. 2, A. A. The fifth-wheel bearing is made out of tough wood, and placed so that the steering wheel turns easily (Fig. "b"). A round stick is put through the stern of the piece, to press the feet against when steering (Fig. 1 "b").

Some boys make a raff (Fig. 1, "c") around the end, that they sit on.

The mast can be made from a round stick about 4 feet, 6 inches long. A broom handle will do for the cross arm, to which the sail is attached. The sail should be so arranged that it can be very quickly lowered should the wind get the best of the wagon.

Should it be found inconvenient readily to procure a set of discarded baby buggy or express wagon wheels, they can easily be made by an in-



genious boy as shown in Fig. 3. A hub is made from a round block of wood, as shown at "c," and round sticks, cut from light curtain poles or broom handles, made into spokes as at "b," care being taken to get them all the same length. The rim is made from barrel hoops, although some boys make them of thin wood, well soaked in warm water and bent into shape. A nail or screw is put through the rim at each spoke, as shown at "a," the completed wheel.

While this is a general description of a sail wagon, it does not take the average boy long to make one to suit himself out of almost any old thing he is sure to find about the place. It is interesting to notice the many and different designs of wagons and sails when once the craze is started. Smooth roads, an open space and plenty of wind is all that is necessary for a successful sail-wagon race.

The Truth.

Father and son were walking the streets and passed a large park in which were many statues. One of them—the largest of all—was of a woman.

"Father, what is that?" asked the son, pointing to this particular one, which was inscribed "Woman."

"That is not a statue, my son," answered the father. "It is but a figure of speech."—Life.

A GOLDEN WORLD.



Manasseh's Wickedness and Penitence

Sunday-School Lesson for July 16, 1911

Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT—II Chronicles 33:1-20.
MEMORY VERSE—12, 18.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Cease to do evil; learn to do well"—Isa. 1:16-17.

TIME—Manasseh reigned 55 years, from

B. C. 687-640. He began in the 39th year

of the kingdom of Judah.

PLACE—Judah and Jerusalem its capitol. Manasseh was carried captive to Babylon for a time.

The Kingdom of Israel had been de-

stroyed a quarter of a century before

Manasseh began to reign.

The teacher of boys or girls may begin by asking what a lighthouse is for, or a foghorn, or bell buoy in the harbor. Is it to tell the sailors where to go? No, it is to tell them where not to go. Why are stories of bad men told in the Bible, such as the one in this lesson? They are a warning. They are pictures of a character that repels us, that urges us not to enter any path that leads to that end.

During the long reign of Manasseh Jerusalem was at peace while the neighboring lands were harassed by Assyrian armies, so that Jerusalem had a large share of the trade of Palestine. The king and his subjects benefited in many ways from the immense increase of traffic caused by the inclusion of Egypt and western Asia under one empire. The political rank of Jerusalem secured to her the chief markets of the internal commerce of Judah, as well as the gifts which it was customary for foreign traders to leave with the lords of the territories they visited; and thus in spite of the disadvantages of its site, the city must have become a considerable em-

porium.

Manasseh was the son and heir of Hezekiah, a great and, on the whole, good king. His mother's name was Hephzibah, the delight of her husband. He was only twelve years old when he began to reign in form. But in Judah a king was not supposed to be of age until he was eighteen. For six years Manasseh must have been to a great extent under the influence of his regents and counselors. He was the sixteenth king of Judah. He reigned fifty-five years. The longest reign in the history of Judah and Israel. And he did that which was evil in the sight of the Lord. Manasseh was king of the Lord's people, and his business was to carry out God's plan of a peculiar people who should proclaim the nations righteousness, and the true way of living.

He was a mere boy, unable at first to assert himself as a ruler. He doubtless was waited on, petted, flattered, courted, treated as a superior being, whose will should never be checked, nor fancy thwarted; with no regular business, no hard tasks. What Manasseh did was popular and fashionable; following the ways of the greatest, most cultured, most influential nation in the world, then the master of Judah. The people were doing business with the Assyrians. Trade demanded conformity. Society was dominated by Assyrian influences. Moreover, many doubtless used the same argument Rabshakeh used to Hezekiah that the prosperity under heathen gods, and their conquering power proved that these gods were mightier than Jehovah the God of the little Province of Judah.

Manasseh degraded true religion that was meant for the comfort and elevation of man, by leading his people away from the one true God, the only source of help, into all manner of useless, irrational, degrading enchantments by which the people sought for guidance and help. Thus these practices were treason and disloyalty.

The Lord spoke to Manasseh, by means of the prophets, of whom Nahum may have been one; by means of his conscience, by the example of his father, by means of his conscience, by the written word, by providence. It is not known just when Manasseh was made to pay the penalty of his sins, but it must have been after many years of idolatry.

Therefore the Lord brought upon them the captains of the host of the king of Assyria and Manasseh was made captive. The records of Assur-

hampal record a review of the 22 kings of whom Manasseh was one ap-

parently at Nineveh. Which took

Manasseh among the thorns, "in

chains," margin, "with books."

"Assyrian kings sometimes thrust a hook

into the nostrils of their captives, and so led them about.

He had been sailing down the Niagara rapids carelessly, and now he feels the tossing of the waves, the current swiftly flowing by the rocks, he sees spray over the cataract, and hears its roar. Why? In order that he may stop ere it is too late. The bitter fruits of his wrong doing wrought the desired effect. The prodigal came to himself. He besought the Lord, Jehovah, not the heathen gods he had been worshiping, who failed him in his trouble.

God showed Manasseh clearly that he forgave him, by the fact that he brought him again to Jerusalem.

God forgave him. God loves to forgive. He does not love to punish. As he tells us through Ezekiel: "Have I any pleasure at all that the wicked should die?" saith the Lord God; and not that he should return from his ways, and live? Repent, and turn yourselves from all your transgressions; so iniquity shall not be your ruin. Make you a new heart and a new spirit; for why will ye die?"

Young man, young woman, look at the picture of this king's life; listen to the bell that tolls from the rocks on which he was wrecked, and take warning.

IMPORTANCE OF OBTAINING SEEDS FREE FROM ALL WEEDS

Farmers Should Carefully Observe and Study Habits of All Noxious and Injurious Plants in Order to Fight Them to Best of Advantage—Every Effort Should be Made to Get Rid of Them.



A. Wild Carrot. B. Ribgrass.

(By WALTER B. LEUTZ)

Weeds, weeds everywhere; they thrive in the cornfield, they choke wheat in the field, they annoy the gardener, they thrive in the meadow, they spring up by the roadside, they encroach on the swamp.

Emerson said of weeds that they are "plants whose virtues have not yet been discovered." But a few benefits may be derived from weeds.

They are of some use in the world to induce more frequent and more thorough cultivation, which benefits crops; in occupying the soil after a crop has been removed they prevent the loss of fertility by shading the ground.

Weeds plowed under add some humus and fertility to the soil, though in very much less degree than clover or cow peas; some weeds furnish food for birds in winter.

In justice to the weeds their advantages have been mentioned first, because the list of the disadvantages is a very long one—too long to enumerate. A few, however, may be given enough to convince every one that every effort should be made to get rid of them.

Farmers should carefully observe and study the weeds and their habits, in order to fight them to the best advantage.

1. Weeds rob cultivated plants of nutrient.

2. They injure crops by crowding and shading.

3. They retard the work of harvesting grain by increasing the draft and by extra wear of machinery.

4. They retard the drying of grain and hay.

5. They increase the labor of

threshing, and make cleaning of seed difficult.

6. They damage the quality of flour, sometimes making it nearly worthless.

7. Most of them are of little value as food for domestic animals.

8. Some weeds injure stock by often broken off.

a biennial with bristly stem, finely divided leaves, and numerous white flowers in umbels. After flowering the flower stalks bend inward, becoming strongly concave. The seed is flattened with marginal bristles. In commercial seed these bristles are often broken off.

C. Field Dodder. D. Chickory.

HOME TOWN HELPS

WINDOW BOXES IN GUAYERE

How They Brighten Up the Town in Switzerland Where the Chasse Comes From.

Those who think all the delights of Switzerland lie among the high Alpine peaks or in the joy of winter sports will find upon visiting it that much of its strong appeal lies in the picturesque charm of its farm and village scenes.

Famous for its chocolate and cheese works, the town of La Guayere still clings to its ancient customs and surroundings. Many of the houses date back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, while the chateau of the Count of La Guayere is of an even earlier period.

Ancient buildings, however, soon become commonplace to the European traveler, says Country Life in America, and so probably the first thing one notices in this interesting village is the prevalence of window boxes.

They are everywhere. No matter how old or tumble-down the house may be, there are always flowering plants in the window, and they brighten up the whole town wonderfully. Gay colors are the rule; pink and red geraniums are most common, although one sees a few nasturtiums and carnations, with an occasional hydrangea.

Unlike American window boxes, which are boxes in actuality containing a considerable quantity of soil, these usually found in Switzerland are a sort of graded box, with sides much like a picket fence, in which potted plants are placed. These boxes are either set upon the broad window sill itself or just outside upon brackets secured to the wall of the house.

When there are very heavy storms which might do damage to the plants the blinds may be closed to afford protection in the former case or the pots may be taken indoors by one in the latter.

MAKE THE SUBURBS PRETTY

Unsightliness in Development Usually Due to Greed of Speculators and Promoters.

The unsightliness of most suburban development lies, first, in the fact that the land is hopelessly subdivided into uniform and monotonous units admitting of little or no variety, excepting by an expenditure of money which the investment does not justify; hence the attempt to obtain variety by stunts and detail, much of which is tawdry. John M. Carrere writes in Country Life in America.

Secondly, the designing of these houses, which has been mostly in the hands of spectators and promoters, has not usually been intrusted to architects of skill, and has not been developed with the idea of elevating and developing public taste, but rather of catering to passing fancies.

Assuming four lots, each 50 feet wide, if, instead of building, as usual, four houses with a narrow frontage, and extending back into the lot—all in a row, with a small garden in front, a contracted space separating them, and ugly yards in the back—it were planned to place the two end houses with narrow fronts and extending back, and the two middle houses set back and designed with broad fronts, thus forming a court, a composition would immediately be possible, and a better distribution of light, air and grounds—whether for ornamental or merely back yard purposes—would immediately result without any interference of property lines or of light easements.

Holland a Land of Flowers.

There are two Hollands, one of the dikes and windmills, and one of the flowers, that is seen by comparatively few, says Country Life in America. The Holland of the flowers is a thing of the past each year by the time the average traveler gets around that way, which, as a rule, is July or August.

So early as February the annual flower pageant gets a start with the rare Tulipa hauffmanniana, winter aconite and snowdrops, until it makes its first grand demonstration with scilla and crocus in March. Then in the glory of the tulip and hyacinth comes the greatest burst of color, followed by the Spanish iris, early gladiolus and lily to provide an anti-climax that runs over into June. It is for sheer gorgeousness, nothing can match the heyday of the tulip, the banner bulb of Holland.

Practical Side of School Gardening.

Some time ago the writer was called in to advise a small garden almost choked with a profusion of ornamental plants and flowers. It was learned that but two years ago the yard was nearly devoid of vegetation, but that the little boy of the family commenced planting seeds and cuttings from the school garden supply. Soon the slumbering taste of the mother was awakened and now she tenderly cares, with the help of her enthusiastic boy, for this wilderness of beauty. If this school garden had accomplished no more, this one case would be sufficient recompense for all time and labor expended. Truly it is a beautiful and philanthropic work—Los Angeles Times.

ONE WAY OF SPLICING ROPE



Whether you wish to splice a rope or make an eye, unravel the strands as shown in fig. 1. For an eye bring the unraveled end back upon the rope to the desired size of loop and begin to work the strands into the rope as shown in fig. 2. Strand a goes under b, over d, under c, etc. Strand e goes under d, over b, under c, etc. Strand f goes under d, over c, under b, etc., each strand being gradually reduced in size by cutting out fibers.

This makes a nice, smooth job.

Fig. 3 is the reverse side of fig. 2.

Draw all the strands tight at one time after the tucking is done than cut off the protruding ends.

For a smooth splice take the two ends unraveled as in fig. 1 and put them together as shown in fig. 4. No two strands should come together in the same space. They are tucked under and over as in making figures 2 and 3, gradually reducing size by cutting out fibers. Four tucks will hold all the rope can stand. Roll the splice under foot and make it smoothly together.



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Get Comfort
Get Style
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Guaranteed not to rust.

This latest **W. B.** accomplishment again emphasizes the superiority of the **W. B.** product.

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You pay less — or get more



LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREAL AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

NOTICE

Dr. Best's office will be closed during the month of July

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

L. & N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local	
Knoxville	6:15 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
Berea	1:03 p. m. 3:57 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m. 7:45 a. m.
South Bound Local	
Cincinnati	6:40 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
Berea	12:35 p. m. 12:29 a. m.
Knoxville	6:55 p. m. 5:50 a. m.
Express Trains	
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Cincinnati or from Atlanta and beyond.	
South Bound	
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.
Berea	11:44 a. m.
North Bound	
Berea	4:56 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:45 p. m.

Mrs. Campbell, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Burdette, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Best left, Wednesday, to be gone a month visiting Mr. Best's parents in Adams, Mass.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Bert Harrison, a girl.

FOR SALE: Fine Buggy mare, four years old, excellent qualities. Call on, S. McGuire.

Miss Amy Todd leaves, Wednesday, for a visit with her sister in Indiana.

Miss Annie B. Murray was visiting in Lexington from Saturday until Wednesday.

Miss Annie M. Maupin of Richmond is visiting her sister, Mrs. B. R. Robinson.

If you want wood, call up Geo. Flig, 149-2 rings. \$2 to \$2.50 per cord. The public school teachers for the coming year are, Miss Ettie Gay, Mrs. E. A. Van Winkle, Miss Amelia McWhorter, Miss Mary Tatum and Miss Pattie Moyers.

Miss Blanche Wilson is visiting in Irvine this week.

Mr. Herald Merritt of Richmond was visiting friends here, Sunday.

Mr. Jerome Eastham, who has been sick at the hospital, is able to be out again.

FOR SALE: Am forced to sell my house and lot on Jefferson St., and will offer same at a bargain. Call on Sallie Fowler.

Mr. Simpson McGuire is very low and is not expected to live.

Mr. S. W. Boggs leaves, Wednesday, for his home in Iowa.

Mrs. Edgar Scrivner and little son, Raymond, are visiting at Red Lick, this week.

Mr. Gilbert Combs was in Berea the first of the week.

Mrs. W. P. Wilks returned last week after an extended visit with her parents at Louisville.

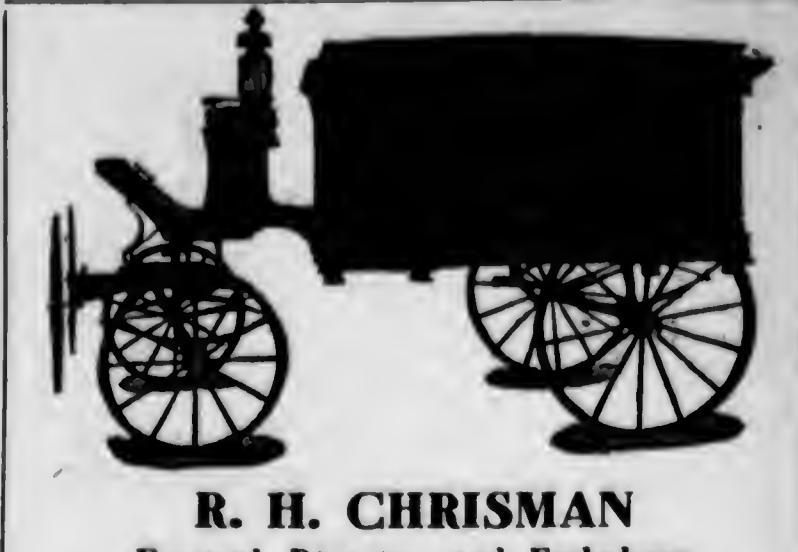
Miss Nettie Oldham left, Saturday, for a visit with her sister at Richmond.

Highest price paid for wool—J. S. Gott, Depot Street.

Miss Corwin left, Tuesday, for her summer vacation.

SOUTHERN STUDENT CONFERENCE

The Berea delegation to the Southern Student Conference of the Young Men's Christian Association, H. H. McClanahan, P. C. Wilson, Lee E. Garrett, Samuel Rice, Samuel Mayfield, Carter Robinson and W. B. Davison, returned last Tuesday morning from Montreal, N. C. They report the ten days spent in "the land of the sky" among the towering crags of the Smoky Mountains, in company with nearly 400 college men representing 93 different institutions, as the greatest experience of their lives.



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DON'T NEGLECT YOUR WATCH

A WATCH is a delicate piece of machinery. It calls for less attention than most machinery, but must be cleaned and oiled occasionally to keep perfect time.

With proper care a Waltham Watch will keep perfect time for a lifetime. It will pay you well to let us clean your watch every 12 or 18 months.

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Optician and Jeweler
BEREA, KENTUCKY

DON'T MISS OUR BIG SHOE SALE
ONLY ONE MORE WEEK
CUT PRICES ON ALL SHOES

RHODUS & HAYES

THE QUALITY STORE

MAIN STREET,
BEREA, KENTUCKY

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

Has just now on display the largest, nicest and most complete stock yet shown in this county and the prices are the lowest ever.

THE RUG CARPET AND MATTING STOCK

is also large and complete and the price is down, down, down.
9x12 Brussels....\$8.50 to \$15.00. 9x12 Axminsters....\$15.00 up.
9x12 Wilton Velvets.....\$20.00 each.

FOSTER STOVES AND RANGES

Are still the best on earth. They are guaranteed to give full satisfaction in every detail or your money back.
Stoves.....\$10.00 to \$20.00 each. Ranges.....\$20.00 to \$40.00 each.

ANOTHER CAR OF BUGGIES JUST IN

Old Hickories and Houghtons a class to themselves. If you want a cheap buggy I have it in the leather top and steel tire for \$50.00, or leather top and rubber tire for \$60.00. If you want a good one I have them from \$75.00 to \$40.00. I can please you in a buggy, surrey or cart.

ANTHONY AMERICAN WIRE FENCE

I sell and carry in stock a full line of Anthony Wire Fence. The most perfect tie, heaviest wire and most expensive to produce of any brand the American Wire and Steel Co. puts out, yet the price at which I sell it is as low as their other grades.

A full supply of Wall Paper, Refrigerators, Oil Stoves, Ice Cream Freezers, Lawn Mowers and dozens of other articles. Investigation will prove to you that I sell better goods for less money than others.

BY THE WAY if you want an OLIVER CULTIVATOR I have a few of them for sale.

R. H. Chrisman Phone 26 Berea, Ky.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

Louisville is maintaining its record of being one of the hottest places in the Union, competing with Davenport, Ia., Yuma, Arizona, and St. Joseph, Mo., 104 degrees being the record at each place. The hot wave was slightly broken the 4th, but there is no promise of permanent relief.

OUR ANNUAL SCANDAL

Last year the State was held up to ridicule and shame over its showing at the Annual encampment of the Militia at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ia. This year the outing is being taken at home—somewhere in the wilds of Jefferson County, away off from trolley or train and the poor soldiers had to walk in the hot sun and dust. Just think of it! And when they got there it is said that they found no one to welcome them, and no preparations had been made for them; so they did not have any ice water, and had to stretch their own tents. And the result is a great muss—the Governor criticized, the Adjutant General criticized, and every one who has anything to do with this yearly picnic. Why, the Louisville Herald had to send its special correspondent out to rescue the poor boys, and he reports finding them without anything to eat, going into the nearby corn-

fields and plucking the green ears to satisfy their dire hunger. Crops are pretty well advanced in Jefferson—much ahead of what they are farther south.

The reporter gives the whole thing away. Our brave soldiers are not suffering. What did they enlist for? Did they expect to be carried to the field of battle in automobiles or palace cars. The Herald and a few other papers are hard pressed for news—have turned to muckraking.

IN THE PEN

General May who was convicted of the murder of Sherman Meredith in the Laurel Circuit Court two weeks ago was taken to Frankfort, Monday, and began to serve the life sentence. He is accused of killing Meredith's wife also, but he has not yet been tried on that score. The killing occurred on Otter Creek, Clay Co., early in the Spring.

REPORTED STABBING

A Monday's dispatch to the Lexington Leader states that John R. Boring, youngest son of the late Congressman Vincent Boring, was seriously stabbed at Manchester, Sunday night, by Ex-County Judge D. W. White. The affair is said to have been the result of a quarrel over a suit which Boring had brought against White. The wound is just below the heart and is thought to be dangerous.

A GOOD SUGGESTION

There is a report from Frankfort to the effect that there is a strong sentiment among the leaders in the ranks of the Republicans in favor of nominating Mrs. DeGraff Breckinridge for Supt. of Public Instruction on the Republican ticket. There is certainly no one in Kentucky, judging from her activities, that is more interested in our Public schools, and no persuasion would be necessary to get the Citizen to espouse her cause. Mrs. Breckinridge is a great-granddaughter of Henry Clay, Kentucky's most

distinguished statesman. Her husband is the editor and proprietor of The Lexington Herald, the best Democratic paper in the State, which is as much as to say that he is a Democrat of the better sort. Furthermore he is in favor of "woman's rights" and could possibly be induced to vote for his wife.

SAFE AND SANE

The few accidents reported for Tuesday, the Fourth, indicates that the fight is nearly won. Nearly everywhere it was a "safe and sane" day, and especially was it so in Kentucky.

Now that the noise is relegated to the oblivion of the past, possibly our minds will be centered upon the real significance of the day.

A CARD OF THANKS

The members of Capt. Jas. West G. A. R. post feel under special obligations to the following parties for help rendered in making their annual picnic of July 4th, 1911, one of the most enjoyable in the history of the post:

Berea College, through Mrs. Golden, the Matron, for the use of the large number of tables and chairs needed; Mr. J. W. Stephens, nephew of Capt. Jas. West, for the ample supply of tea furnished; Mr. W. G. Nicely for more than enough coffee to serve the entire company; Mrs. D. W. Morton and her accompanist, Mr. H. E. Taylor, for the two beautiful songs rendered; and Rev. B. H. Roberts for his entertaining and thoughtful remarks, which furnished a fitting close for the afternoon program. All these have thus helped to advance the cause of true patriotism.

Capt. Jas. West Post,
By LeVant Dodge, Adjutant.

GRADUATING And WEDDING PRESENTS

in Gold, Gold-filled and
Sterling Silver.

Birth Stone Rings and Jewelry.
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ENGRAVING FREE

ONLY ONE FARM IN BEREA

Containing twenty acres—ten in original forestry, ten in oats and grass, five cottages, four fronting Forest St.

Investments in well selected real estate in growing communities are sure and safe and best for small savings. Buy this property and you are buying an inheritance.

I have resident property, store property, and building lots for sale in Berea, ranging in price from \$150 up, improved from \$200 to \$5,000. Also bluegrass farms in Madison and Garrard Co; mountain farms in Jackson and Rockcastle Co.

I can sell you in farms anywhere in price from \$1,000 to \$20,000. One farm of 92 1-2 acres, real black walnut blue grass land in Garrard Co. 2 1-2 miles west of Paint Lick, Ky. This farm is nearly all in grass, well improved, and will suit any one wanting a splendid farm.

If you are planning to buy Real Estate, do not delay but write or call on me at once for particulars and terms.

J. P. BICKNELL

30 DAYS ONLY

Best 25c Coffee	15c	\$20.00 suits	\$12.00
Meal, per bu.	65c	\$15.00 suits	\$11.00
Patent Flour	60c	\$12.00 suits	\$10.00
Good Flour	50c	\$10.00 suits	\$8.00
Bacon	10c	A great reduction in shoes.	

Why Pay More?

R. J. ENGLE

Berea, Kentucky

Phone 60

... INTENSIVE FARMING ...

Summer Care of the Orchard.

In a season of drought like that through which Kentucky and adjacent states have recently been passing, the production of our orchards as well as our staple field crops is subject to a very serious reduction through lack of sufficient soil moisture to perfect the young orchard fruits.

The methods of avoiding or checking this loss in the orchard are the same in principle as those adopted in producing a full crop of corn or other field crop. The most effective and usually the cheapest plan is to keep up a frequent shallow cultivation of the soil with the spike tooth, or Acme harrow, or some other surface working implement.

The necessity of this frequent cultivation is not so apparent as in the case of field or garden crops, since the foliage of the tree may continue to appear fresh and green while it is still unable to secure enough moisture to meet the additional demands of the growing fruit. Under these conditions much of the fruit drops while small, and that which remains fails to develop to normal size and quality.

On the other hand well authenticated instances are recorded where large and profitable peach crops have been secured in a time of drought of more than a month's duration, by almost daily working of the soil, when surrounding fruit farms have produced no crop worth marketing.

Under ordinary conditions the frequent cultivation of the early summer should be followed in July or early August by the sowing of some winter cover crop, such as cowpeas, soy beans, oats or rye, to be turned under early the following spring.

The persistent surface cultivation suggested above can of course be effectively carried out only when the orchard has previously been plowed and harrowed in the spring.

If the orchard is in grass or weeds, some relief from the effects of drought may be had by cutting this growth and spreading it under the trees as far as the branches extend, adding also any straw, grass, weeds, or other vegetable matter that may be secured from other parts of the farm. This

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

most brilliant and festive occasion in English history, and well might it be, for the English, usually fortunate in their rulers, seem to have real cause for rejoicing in their new King and Queen, George V and Mary. The queen has already made herself famous by the rigid moral code instituted for all court functions nad the king is said to be an improvement upon his father in some respects.

Its Greatest Beneficiary. Speaking at the church congress, the bishop of Bristol expressed the view that motoring had done much for the church. Yes, but not so much as it has done for the churchyard.—Punch.

The Best Qualities of

Staple and Fancy Groceries

That the market can afford. Try a sack of our Lexington Cream Flour or Zarings Patent Flour, two of the best on the market. If we please you tell others; if not tell us.

Main St. W. I. DOOLEY Berea, Ky.

of June. Figures for 11 of the 12 months of the fiscal year are now available, and show exports of cotton \$74 million dollars, foodstuffs \$64 million dollars, and tobacco \$5 million, a total for the 11 months ending with May of \$96 million dollars, making it quite apparent that the sum added for the month of June will bring the total exports of farm products during the fiscal year, 1911, above the billion dollar line.

Cotton, as above indicated, is by far the largest single item. Meat and dairy products also show a marked increase in value of exports. Other articles showing an increase are fruits, \$3 million dollars, against \$2.4 million a year ago; corn \$3 million, against \$2.4 million in the corresponding period of 1910; while cotton seed oil, oil cake and meal, and flour also show slight advances in the total value of exports when compared with the corresponding period of last year, though wheat shows a marked decline in the 11 months ending with May, 1911, being but \$1.12 million dollars in value, against \$1.13 million in the corresponding months of 1910.

Europe is, of course, the chief purchaser of these exports.

PALACE MEAT MARKET

Fresh and cured meats and lard. Call for what you want and get what you call for. Highest market price paid for butter, eggs and chickens.

Pure home rendered lard 50lb. cans 10c per lb. smaller lots 12c FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY

Kidd Building, Corner Main and Richmond Streets, Berea, Ky.

U. B. ROBERTS, Prop.

Do You Want to Buy a Good Blue Grass Farm?

Do you want to buy a good building lot in Berea and do as others have done, build you a comfortable home, educate your children and make a living?

Or is it a common to medium farm you want at a moderate price for either cash or terms with easy payments, close around and convenient to Berea College?

It may be more convenient for you to buy some of the beautiful homes already built that I have for sale for my clients in Berea. Good enough for anybody.

I have plenty of Real Estate in Madison and adjoining Counties for sale at a price to suit any one, from \$10 per acre to \$150 per acre owing to the quality and location of the land. Think it over and write me what you want or call at my office and we will talk it over. REMEMBER WHAT I SAY, you will always get a square deal with Holiday. If interested

CALL UPON OR ADDRESS,

G. D. HOLLIDAY

Room 4, Berea Bank & Trust Building

BEREA, KY.

SERIAL STORY

ELUSIVE ISABEL

By JACQUES FUTRELLE

88

Illustrations by M. KETTNER

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SYNOPSIS.

Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomats in the national capital when a messenger brings him a note directing him to come to the embassy at once. Here a beautiful young woman asks that she be given a ticket to the embassy ball. The ticket is in my name, she says. She is a member of the secret service, and Mr. Grimm, his head detective, are warned that a plot of the Latin races against the English-speaking races is brewing in Washington, and Grimm goes to the state ball for information. In a conservatory his attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne, who with Jacques Campbell, a newspaperman, a revolver shot is heard and Campbell and Grimm hasten down the hall to find that Senor Alvarez of the Mexican legation has been shot.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"What sort of a paper was it?" inquired Mr. Grimm.

"None of your business," came the curt answer.

"Who shot you?"

"None of your business."

"A man?"

Senor Alvarez was silent.

"A woman?"

Still silence.

With some new idea Mr. Grimm turned away suddenly and started out into the hall. He met a maid-servant at the door, coming in. Her face was blanched, and she stuttered through sheer excitement.

"A lady, sir—a lady—" she began babblingly.

Mr. Grimm calmly closed the door, shutting in the wounded man, Chief Campbell and the others. Then he caught the maid sharply by the arm and shook some coherence into her disordered brain.

"A lady—she ran away, sir," the girl went on, in blank surprise.

"What lady?" demanded Mr. Grimm, coldly. "Where did she run from? Why did she run?" The maid stared at him with mouth agape. "Begin at the beginning."

"I was in that room, farther down the hall, sir," the maid explained. "The door was open. I heard the shot, and it frightened me so—I don't know—I was afraid to look out right away, sir. Then, an instant later, a lady came running along the hall, sir—that way," and she indicated the rear of the house. "Then I came to the door, and looked out to see who it was, and what was the matter, sir. I was standing there when a man—a man came along after the lady, and banged the door in my face, sir. The door had a spring lock, and I was so—so frightened and excited I couldn't open it right away, sir—and when I did I came here to see what was the matter." She drew a deep breath and stopped.

"That all?" demanded Mr. Grimm.

"Yes, sir, except—except the lady had a pistol in her hand, sir."

Mr. Grimm regarded her in silence for a moment.

"Who was the lady?" he asked at last.

"I forgot her name, sir. She was the lady who—who fainted in the hall-room, sir, just a few minutes ago."

Whatever emotion may have been aroused within Mr. Grimm it certainly found no expression in his face. When he spoke again his voice was quite calm.

"Miss Thorne, perhaps?"

"Yes, sir, that's the name—Miss Thorne. I was in the ladies' dressing room when she was brought in, sir, and I remember some one called her name."

Mr. Grimm took the girl, still a quiver with excitement, and led her along the hall to where Gray stood.

"Take this girl in charge, Gray," he directed. "Lock her up, if necessary. Don't permit her to say one word to anybody—anybody, you understand, except the chief."

Mr. Grimm left them there. He passed along the hall, glancing in each room as he went, until he came to a short flight of stairs leading toward the kitchen. He went on down silently. The lights were burning, but the place was still, deserted. All the servants who belonged there were evidently, for the moment, transferred to other posts. He passed on through the kitchen and out the back door into the street.

A little distance away, leaning against a lamp post, a man was standing. He might have been waiting for a car. Mr. Grimm approached him.

"Beg pardon," he said, "did you see a woman come out of the back door, then?"

"Yes, just a moment or so ago," replied the stranger. "She got into an automobile at the corner. I imagine this is her" and he extended a handkerchief, a dainty, perfumed trifle of lace. "I picked it up immediately after she passed."

Mr. Grimm took the handkerchief

and examined it under the light. For a time he was thoughtful, with lowered eyes, which, finally raised, met those of the stranger with a scrutinizing stare.

"Why?" asked Mr. Grimm slowly and distinctly, "why did you slam the door in the girl's face?"

"Why did I—what?" came the answering question.

"Why did you slam the door in the girl's face?" Mr. Grimm repeated slowly.

The stranger stared in utter amazement—an amazement so frank, so unacted, so genuine, that Mr. Grimm was surprised.

"Did you see a man come out of the door?" Mr. Grimm pursued.

"No, say, young fellow, I guess you've had a little too much to drink, haven't you?"

But by that time Mr. Grimm was turning the corner.

CHAPTER V.

'A Visit to the Count.

The bland serenity of Mr. Campbell's face was disturbed by thin, pensive lines of perplexity, and the guileless blue eyes were vacant as he stared at the top of his desk. Mr. Grimm was talking.

"From the moment Miss Thorne entered this corner I lost all trace of her," he said. "Either she had an automobile in waiting, or else she was lucky enough to find one immediately she came out. She did not return to the embassy ball last night—that much is certain." He paused reflectively. "She is a guest of Senator Lopez Rodriguez at the Venezuelan legation," he added.

"Yea, I know," his chief nodded.

"I didn't attempt to see her then last night for two reasons," Mr. Grimm continued. "First, she can have no possible knowledge of the fact that she is suspected, unless perhaps the man who slammed the door—" He paused. "Anyway, she will not attempt to leave Washington; I am confident of that. Again, it didn't seem wise to me to employ the ordinary crude police methods in the case—that is, go to the Venezuelan legation and pick up a row."

For a long time Campbell was silent; the perplexed lines still furrowed his benevolent forehead.

"The president is very anxious that we get to facts in this reported Latin alliance as soon as possible," he said at last, irrelevantly. "He mentioned the matter last night, and he has been keeping in constant communication with Gault in Lisbon who, however, has not been able to add materially to the original dispatch. Under all the circumstances, don't you think it would be best for me to relieve you of the investigation of this shooting affair so that you can concentrate on this greater and more important thing?"

"Will Senator Alvarez die?" asked Mr. Grimm in turn.

"His condition is serious, although the wound is not necessarily fatal," was the reply.

Mr. Grimm arose, stretched his long legs and stood for a little while gazing out the window. Finally he turned to his chief:

"What do we know, here in the bureau, about Miss Thorne?"

"This far the reports on her are of the usual perfunctory nature," Mr. Campbell explained. "He drew a card from a pigeonhole of his desk and glanced at it. "She arrived in Washington two weeks and two days ago from New York, off the Lusitania, from Liverpool. She brought some sort of introduction to Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, and he obtained for her a special invitation to the state ball, which was held that night. Until four days ago she was a guest at the Italian embassy, but

would be of more value to the Latin government in Washington right at this stage of negotiations than a brilliant woman agent."

"I most certainly cannot," was the chief's unhesitating response.

"In that case I don't think it would be wise to transfer the investigation of the shooting affair to another man," said Mr. Grimm emphatically, reverting to his chief's question. "I think on the contrary, we should find out more about Miss Thorne."

"Precisely," Campbell agreed.

"Ask all the great capitals about her—Madrid, Paris and Rome, particularly; then, perhaps, London and Berlin and St. Petersburg."

Mr. Campbell thoughtfully scribbled the names of the cities on a slip of paper.

"Do you intend to arrest Miss Thorne for the shooting?" he asked.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Grimm, frankly. "I don't know," he repeated, musingly. "If I do arrest her immediately I may cut off a clue which will lead to the other affair. I don't know," he concluded.

"Use your own judgment, and bear in mind that a man—a man slammed the door in the maid's face."

"I shall not forget him," Mr. Grimm answered. "Now I'm going over to talk to Count di Rosini for a while."

The young man went out, thoughtfully tugging at his gloves. The Italian ambassador received him with an inquiring uplift of his dark brows.

"I came to make some inquiries in regard to Miss Thorne—Miss Isabel Thorne," Mr. Grimm informed him frankly.

The count was surprised, but it didn't appear in his face.

"As I understand it," the young man pursued, "you are sponsor for her in Washington."

The count, evasively diplomatic, born and bred in a school of caution,

considered the question from every standpoint.

"It may be that I am so regarded," he admitted at last.

"May I inquire if the sponsorship is official, personal, social, or all three?" Mr. Grimm continued.

There was silence for a long time.

"I don't see the trend of your questioning," said the ambassador finally.

"Miss Thorne is worthy of my protection in every way."

"Let's suppose a case," suggested Mr. Grimm blandly. "Suppose Miss Thorne had—had, let us say, shot a man, and he was about to die, would you feel justified in withdrawing that protection, as you call it?"

"Such a thing is preposterous!" exclaimed the ambassador.

"The other absurdity of such a charge would impel me to offer her every assistance."

Mr. Grimm nodded.

"And if it were proved to your satisfaction that she did shoot him?" he went on evenly.

The count's lips were drawn together in a straight line.

"Whom, may I ask?" he inquired frigidly, "are we supposing that Miss Thorne shot?"

"No one, particularly," Mr. Grimm assured him easily. "Just suppose that she had shot anybody—me, say, or Senator Alvarez?"

"I can't answer a question so ridiculous as that."

"And suppose we go a little further," Mr. Grimm insisted, pleasantly, "and assume that you knew she had shot some one, say Senator Alvarez, and you could protect her from the consequences, would you?"

"I decline to suppose anything so utterly absurd," was the rejoinder.

Mr. Grimm sat with his elbows or his knees, idly twisting a seal ring on his little finger. The searching eyes of the ambassador found his face blankly inscrutable.

There was a question in Mr. Grimm's listless eyes as they met those of the chief. The same line of thought was running in both their minds, born, perhaps, of the association of ideas—of the three great nations known to be in the Latin compact: Prince Benito d'Abruzzi of Italy, the secret envoy of three countries; the sudden appearance of Miss Thorne at the Italian embassy. And in the mind of the younger man there was more than this—a definite knowledge of a message cunningly transmitted to Mr. Rankin of the German embassy, by Miss Thorne there in the ballroom.

"Can you imagine—" he asked slowly, "can you imagine a person who

would be of more value to the Latin government in Washington right at this stage of negotiations than a brilliant woman agent?"

"I most certainly cannot," was the chief's unhesitating response.

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"I don't see the trend of your questioning," said the ambassador finally.

"I beg your pardon," interposed Mr. Grimm, steadily. "Did you, or did you not, shoot him?"

"No, of course I didn't shoot him," was the reply.

If there was any emotion in the tone it was merely impatience. "Why do you come to me?" she repeated.

"Why do I come to you?" Mr. Grimm echoed the question, white teeth set.

Her eyes rested on her face. "I will be absolutely frank, as I feel sure you would be under the same circumstances." He paused a moment; she nodded. "Well, immediately after the shooting you ran along the hallway with a revolver in your hand; you ran down the steps into the kitchen, and out through the back door, where you entered an automobile. That is not conjecture; it is susceptible of proof by eye witnesses."

Miss Thorne roared suddenly with a queer, helpless little gesture of her arms, and walked to the window. She stood there for a long time with her hands clasped behind her back.

"That brings us to another question," Mr. Grimm continued merrily.

"Can you imagine—" he asked slowly, "can you imagine a person who

would be of more value to the Latin government in Washington right at this stage of negotiations than a brilliant woman agent?"

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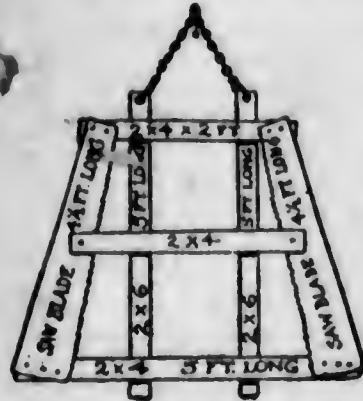
FARM AND GARDEN

EXCELLENT AS CORN CUTTER

Two Old Saw Blades Bolted Onto Piece of Timber Makes Indispensable Farm Implement.

An excellent corn cutter may be constructed at an expense of less than a dollar if two old saw blades are available.

Bolt the front end of the cutting blade on top of a piece of 2 by 4. Rip the second piece of 2 by 4 about four inches and let the blade



Good One-Horse Corn Cutter.

into it. Bolt underneath the last 2 by 4. Cover this frame with a substantial platform. Two men stand on the platform and catch the corn as it falls. With it they can cut from six to seven acres per day.

COLLIES MADE VERY USEFUL

Animals Can Easily Be Taught to Go Long Distances Into Pastures or Woods for Cows.

We do not think collies are dangerous with children. We have raised two farm puppies and they became firm companions for the children and we never knew them to snap at the little ones or show a disposition to harm them, says a writer in an exchange. Collies are very useful on the farm. They can easily be taught to go alone long distances if necessary into the pastures or woods for the cows, bringing them home night and morning for milking. It is far



A Well-Bred Collie.

pleasanter to send a dog for them, especially on a wet stormy morning than to walk miles or so for the animals or to hire a man to do it.

The Benefit of Wood Ashes.

I had one-eighth of an acre on a gravelly knoll, which bore only June grass, very small and thin at that, says a writer in an exchange. I put on three barrels of wood ashes and clover started well. The next year I put on more ashes and had a fair crop of clover. I put the ashes directly on the turf. A man bought a farm of some fifty acres adjoining mine, and as the old saying is "could not raise beans." He could only keep one cow and a horse the first year, but he made what manure he could and put on about four barrels of ashes to the acre. He followed this for four or five years and during his six years' stay he bought about \$25 worth of manure. The last two years he cut a heavy hay crop, kept four cows and two horses, raised 60 bushels of oats, considerable corn and potatoes for his own use and some to sell. He paid \$800 and sold for \$1,200.

Endive Not Hard to Grow.

Endive may be sown early in cold frames or in the open ground like lettuce. Sowing may also be made at any time during the summer, although plants grown in the heat of midsummer have not the best quality. Fall-grown plants may be taken up with a good supply of adhering earth and stored in a dry cellar for winter use. There are several distinct varieties of endive, those having smooth leaves being the larger and coarser. The finely cut and curled varieties, and more particularly those with naturally whitened leaves, are most attractive and usually most tender.

Farm Help.

The scarcity of help is preventing the agricultural development of the country, and is especially against the extension of the dairy industry. There seems to be no remedy unless women and girls of the cities and towns will take to farm and field work, at least through the summer. The few who are doing it confess to making good money easily and with the gain in health and strength, and without loss of independence, position or dignity. If it were not for the help outside of our own women and children, one trucker says, most of us would have to abandon the business.

RYE AND RAPE CATCH CROPS

Sown Just Before Cultivating Corn Last Time in July—Value as Fertilizer \$6 Per Acre.

(By J. N. CLOVER, Pennsylvania.) Of the crops which I sowed ahead of the cultivator at the last cultivation of corn and potatoes to get a growth to turn under in the spring and to protect the land from winter washing, rye and Dwarf Essex rape were most satisfactory.

Rye was sown one year when the potatoes were taken out in September, and a heavy sod it made to turn under for oats in April.

Another year rye was sown on corn stubble after the corn was cut at the rate of one and one-quarter bushels per acre, and it made a fair cover crop, which I know prevented washing, though the ground was harrowed only twice before drilling in the seed.

I should judge its value as a fertilizer is about six dollars per acre, and the seed costs only seven cents per pound. Some of the rape was green all winter, and persons seeing the growth it had made in the standing corn were surprised, while the growth of cowpeas in the same field was not encouraging. Crimson clover is a good catch crop, if one can secure a stand, and it lives through the winter. Rape is the best crop for me, considering the cost of seed and its fertilizing value, and rye is very good, especially when it is to be turned under for potatoes, or one wishes to pasture it in the fall.

SHED FOR STORING MANURE

Cheap Shelter Prevents Leaching Where Not Convenient to Haul Fertilizer to Fields.

Manure is one of the most important things on a first-class farm. Itow

is a height of which, in our present condition, we may well despair. Then why does God say, "Seek ye my face?" Is that simply mockery of our impotency? Does not one innermost soul respond, "Thy face O Lord will I seek?" And has not God, through his Son, made it possible for us to seek him and to see his face?

And is this a promise for the future only? Is it only the happy and victorious dead who see God's face? Is it not allowed us to catch glimpses of his glory? Not fully, for we live in a twilight, and we see as through a glass darkly, but then face to face. Yes, it is possible for us to see God even now; and what quest could be greater? Men give their lives to the search for hidden things. The world is still full of mystery, and many things are left to be discovered. Men explore the earth to its uttermost parts; some spend their lives in the study of the heavens. "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handiwork." Shall we not seek the face of him, who is the Author of all these wonders? Is not he the supreme quest of the human mind and soul?

First, like the pantomimist of old, we may learn to see the face of God in Nature. Walking through the world with open and loving eyes is one of the best aids to faith. In the springtime of the year, when the earth is clothed in beauty, God in his power and goodness seem nearer to us. Study and love the works of God; they will give you simpler tastes and purer pleasures; in friendless moments they will give you companionship; in troubled moments they will breathe you peace. And the more you know of God's works, the more you will see him everywhere.

Secondly, we may see God in the minds and lives of other men. Never was anything good or true or wise written or spoken without the inspiration of God's Holy Spirit. Books are the great treasures of God's revelation to human minds in all ages. Above all in the Book of Books, the Bible, which contains depths of wisdom which the human mind has never sounded, and which the ages will never outgrow. "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but My Words shall not pass."

But most clearly do we see God in the face of Jesus Christ. Keep in mind that great sentence of St. Paul (2 Cor. 4:6), "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, bath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ." When you look into the face of Jesus you see God as a father, loving and tender; who desprieth not the death of a sinner but that all men be saved; who so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son for its redemption. When you look into the face of Jesus, you see a reverence of love that is infinite and all-embracing.

Many of us are like Philip of Bethsaida: "Philip saith unto Jesus, Lord, show us the Father and it sufficeth us."

"Jesus saith unto him, Have I been so long time with you, and yet hast thou not known me, Philip? He that hath seen me hath seen the Father; and how sayest thou then, show us the Father? Believest thou not that I am in the Father and the Father in me?"

The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself; but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works."

Thou, Lord Jesus, art the glory of the Father!

Cause and Effect.

The only thing that opposes man is the negative human law. If this did not obtain man would be restored to his pristine condition as a spiritual ego. Man is not depraved because he wants to be, but because his mind is human, mortal and finite, he has no option than to express a corresponding condition. He is under the law of cause and effect.—Rev. F. E. Mason, Scientist, Boston.

Scrubby potatoes aren't fit to plant. The rapid growth and hardiness of the willow makes it almost invaluable on many farms.

Every tiller of the soil should see to it that every particle of home products is utilized to the best advantage and the residue returned to the soil.

Need of Ideas. If men did not have ideas what they think about and what could they live by?—Rev. C. K. Carpenter, Methodist Episcopal, Chagago

Seeing God's Face

By Reverend Stephen Paulson

TEXT—When Thou saidst, Seek ye my face; my heart said unto Thee, Thy face, Lord, will I seek.—Psalm 27:8.

Is it possible that we, sinful, as we know ourselves to be, shall see the face of God?

To see God is to be pure. No step that defileth, nor anything that maketh a lie, can stand in his presence. "Blessed," said Jesus, "are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

To see God is to be at peace. Even as chaos became the ordered course of nature at his word and presence, even as the waves of Galilee lay down in peace at the Master's feet, so here can he no disquietude in his presence, for there the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest.

To see God is to live in love. There shall be no more curse, but the throne of God and of the Lamb shall be in it, and God shall be all in all, and God is Love. In his presence there can be nothing of hatred, or envy or strife, for heaven is the abode of Eternal Love.

To attain these blessings is a height of which, in our present condition, we may well despair. Then why does God say, "Seek ye my face?" Is that simply mockery of our impotency? Does not one innermost soul respond, "Thy face O Lord will I seek?" And has not God, through his Son, made it possible for us to seek him and to see his face?

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The illustration shows a shed 8x10 with sides 7 feet high and the corners 7 feet to the eaves. The end boards are held in place with stakes at two corners so that one side is movable and may be left out until the shed is partly filled. The shed prevents leaching where it is not convenient to haul it to the field immediately after it is made.

Pieplant Easy to Grow.

Pieplant is easily produced in a commercial way, yields immensely, and is easily gathered and put into shape for the market. It can be shipped almost any distance. Then, too, the demand for it on the market makes it one of the two best vegetables for commercial use. Pieplant is usually set in rows four feet apart and two and one-half feet in the rows. Like asparagus it should be carefully tended and heavily manured. It should be fertilized every winter.

Will Return Profit.

The preparation for conserving harnyard manure entails some expense and labor but all such expenditure will return a margin of profit commensurate with the outlay.

But most clearly do we see God in the face of Jesus Christ. Keep in mind that great sentence of St. Paul (2 Cor. 4:6), "God, who commanded the light to shine out of darkness, bath shined in our hearts, to give the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ."

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BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Second Half of Year Abounds in Hopeful Signs for Prosperous Business.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade said:

The best development of the business situation in the opening of the second half of the year is the marked improvement in the iron and steel trade. This improvement is significant of a distinct change for the better all around. The condition of the country certainly can be described as sound, when its steel trade is beginning to expand, when the export commerce is creating a big surplus in favor of the United States, when the big gold output continues, when money is plentiful, when industrial production is being held to the limits of the consumptive demand, when stocks of merchandise are low on the shelves, when economy, personal and corporate, has been long practiced, and when many of the issues which have been perplexing business man and retarding enterprise are past. The second half of the year opens, therefore, with a better outlook for a gradually expanding trade activity, provided the crops turn out well.

Shoe and Leather.

Manufacturers of footwears are not regularly employed, some running full capacity, others are curtailing production. The leather situation is healthy; tanners are firm and quote full prices. The demand is mainly current requirements with no large individual sales, but it is well diversified and in the aggregate amounts to a considerable quantity.

Bank Clearings Show Decrease.

A notable change appears in the volume of bank clearings this week, the total at all leading cities in the United States aggregating only \$2,526,218,115, a decrease of 6.9 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year and of 7 per cent in comparison with the same week in 1909. A week ago clearings showed a gain of 13.26 per cent and a loss of only 2.7 per cent respectively. At New York City, where a decrease appears this week over 9.5 per cent compared with last year, against a gain last week of 17.1 per cent, a large portion of the change may be accounted for by the difference in stock market operations, sales on the New York Exchange during the week last year exceeding those of the past week by over 2,700,000 shares. Compared with 1909 the exhibit is much the same as a week ago. The returns from cities outside the lending center also show considerable irregularity, a number which last week reported good gains over last year, this week reporting loss, notably Chicago. On the other hand, satisfactory increases are made by Boston, Baltimore, Cleveland, Louisville and New Orleans over both years and by Cincinnati over last year.

Business Failures.

Bradstreet's letter said: Business failures in the United States for the week ending June 29 were 227, against 222 last week, 197 in the like week of 1910, 213 in 1909, 236 in 1908 and 135 in 1907. Business failures in Canada for the week number 31, which contrast with 17 last week and 27 in the corresponding week of 1910. Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending June 29 aggregate 2,078,405 bushels, against 1,538,478 last week and 1,531,777 this week last year. For the 52 weeks ending June 29 exports were 122,873,761 bushels, against 143,072,304 in the corresponding period last year. Corn exports for the week are 613,846 bushels, against 907,636 last week and 114,169 in 1910. For the 52 weeks ending June 29 corn exports are 50,254,817 bushels, against 27,994,443 last year.

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Business failures in

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

JACKSON COUNTY

PRIVETT

Privett, July 1.—J. B. Hall has sold his sawmill to Lee Congleton and he is moving it to McWhorter to cut staves.—On account of the dry weather the farmers are all up with their work nicely.—The public schools will begin the tenth and seventeenth and all of the children should be ready to start.—Mrs. Lucy Wilson was in our vicinity last Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Max Nelson of New Jersey has come to Gray Hawk expecting to make it his home.—Berries are plentiful and selling at five cents a quart.—Mr. and Mrs. Sept York of Boyle County are visiting friends and relatives at Privett.—Rev. Harvey Johnston filled his regular appointment last Saturday night and Sunday.—Miss Mary J. Farmer of Waneta visited friends and relatives at Gray Hawk last Saturday and Sunday.—The Sunday school at Gray Hawk is progressing nicely with good attendance every Sunday.

KERRY KNOB

Kerry Knob, July 1.—Mrs. Lonnie Humphrey of this place died, June 22, and was laid to rest in the Pine Grove cemetery. She leaves husband and two children and a host of friends to mourn her loss.—Grandma Gayharte who has been ill so long is still very low.—Mrs. Mary Sparks is very sick at this writing.—Mrs. Jake McKinney died June 30th. Her remains will be taken to Cavanaugh for burial.—Mrs. Suda Williams while on her way to Sunday school last Sunday was thrown from her horse but escaped without very much injury.—Mrs. Martha Click, who has been living with her son, Jas. Click, is visiting at Whites Station.—Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Broughton of Brassfield visited friends at this place last week.—Mrs. Nora Johnson visited at Berea from Friday till Monday.—Aaron Williams of Round Hill is visiting home folks.—Mrs. Ellen Click, who has been ill for a few days with rheumatism, is no better.—Mrs. Mary Durham spent the day with Mrs. Ellen Click, Thursday.—Martha Jones, who has been staying with Mr. Allen Clemmons for some time, has gone to her home on Birch Lick.—Wm. Jones of Bear Hollow visited his daughter, Mrs. Walter Williams, Sunday night.

HURLEY

Hugh, July 3.—Crops are looking fine in this locality.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hale of Kingston is visiting her children at this place.—Religious services were held at Mr. John Clemmons, Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Benge were called to see their sick daughter, Mrs. L. Kimberlain of Dreyfus.—Chestnut trees are in full bloom, a good prospect for plenty of chestnuts.—Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Benge of Happy Hollow were visiting at Pine Clay, Sunday.—Mr. Alex Perry's baby is very sick.

TYNER

Tyner, July 2.—The farmers are all done harvesting their wheat crop.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fox are the proud parents of a bouncing boy.—Herbert King will leave, Monday, for Whitesburg, where he has a position with a Lumber Company.—Miss Fay Moore has returned to Viva where she will remain till Christmas.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Canon of Lincoln County have been visiting the latter's mother and other relatives, the past week.—The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Neal Moore died on June 30th. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of all—Messrs. T. C. Moore and John Simpson have gone to Viva where they have employment.—Mrs. Betty Miller continues in bad health and is not expected to live long.—Jim Dunigan made a business trip to Richmond, the past week.—Prof. George W. Miller is teaching a ten days singing school at Conway.—Jim Morgan killed two copperhead snakes in his house this week.—Corn crops are looking fine and farmers are all done laying by.

ISAACS

Isaacs, June 30.—We are having delightful weather for farming and corn crops are looking fine. Oats and grass are improving some since the rain.—Several farmers are done laying by corn.—Most of the boys and girls attended the picnic at Annville, Friday, all reporting a fine time.—Mrs. Polly Fox of Gray Hawk visited Mrs. Jane York, last week.—There was a singing at Granville Hillie's, Sunday night.—Mr. G. C. Purkey is selling groceries.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Settle attended Sunday school at Pigeon Roost, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Tom Brewer have moved on R. E. Taylor's land.—Mr. Everett Hacker and Mrs. Martha Moore were married June 20th at the home of the bride. We wish them a long and useful life. They expect to make their

L. Jones is selling out to go to the Lone Star State to make his future home.—R. H. Phillips was in Whitley, last of week, on business.—G. V. Gabhard was in Climax the first of this week.—John Witt is talking of buying land in Goochland.—James Carpenter of Horse Lick was in town on business, recently.—Simon Hampton went to Livingston, Saturday.—J. L. Jones sold a team of horses to T. A. McCracken last week for \$250.—Geo. Parker was in Berea, last week on business.—Dan Anglin is hauling crockery for the Richmond Co.—J. H. Phillips was in Mt. Vernon, last week.—J. F. Dooley and daughter, Ella, were in Mt. Vernon, last week.

ANNVILLE

Annnville, June 24.—The farmers are smiling over the continued rain they are having.—Mr. and Mrs. DeHollander came in last week from New York to make their home here. Mr. DeHollander is principal of Lincoln Hall Academy.—Miss C. M. Tracy is going away, Monday, for a month's visit to New York. We shall be sorry to have her away.—Mr. DeYoung and four ladies from Holland, Mich., that are visiting at Gray Hawk spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Worthington, Tuesday.—Mr. L. T. Medlock from McKee visited home, Thursday night and Friday.—A picnic was given by the Eastern Star Order, Friday, June 23, at the Annville church yard. A very large crowd attended and all seemed to have an enjoyable time.—Those who attended the picnic and took dinner at the home of Miss Matilda Medlock were: Mrs. Ilays and Whitus, J. G. and Hamilton Bales, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Llewellyn, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Moore, James Hamilton, W. F. Jones, Misses Alpha Bowling, Jenny and Myrtle McWhorter, Lillie Morris, Emma Jones, and Lucy Bales.—Misses Emma and Grace Sparks, Nannie Morris and a Miss Gabbard from McKee attended the picnic here, Friday, also Messrs. James Hayes, Hugh Collier and Roy Mullins. McKee seemed to be very well represented.—The work on the new dormitory is progressing nicely. Will be ready for use by August 15.—Mr. R. E. Rader has gone to Rockcastle to get his school signed up. He and Mrs. Rader will move there next week.—Mrs. O. M. Rader from Paris is coming on a visit here, Monday.—The Annville Sunday School has planned for a picnic here the fourth of July.—Dr. R. W. King finished plowing for corn this week and will finish planting his corn crop this week. Those who like late roasting ears will call on the Dr. about the time frost comes.

MADISON COUNTY

M. D. Settle is still at Big Hill, selling good flour and all kinds of groceries at bottom prices. Call and see him and you will find this to be true.

DREYFUS

Dreyfus, June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ethridge of Louisville are spending a few days with Mrs. Ethridge's sister, Mrs. Alsou Baker.—Little Carrie Jones is very sick.—Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain has been very sick with malaria fever.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Andrews, last Monday, a baby girl.—Mr. and Mrs. Baker are the proud parents of a baby girl in their home.—Ed and Claud Puckett left last Monday for Indiana where they will spend a few months.—Mrs. James Denny and daughter, Candis, spent a few days this week with Mrs. Denny's brother, Mr. Thos. Adams of Richmond.—Mr. and Mrs. Joe Lewis of Berea spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson.—Fire broke out at W. B. Baker's last Wednesday morning at 3 o'clock and burned his dwelling. There was nothing saved and no insurance. The unfortunate family have our sympathy.—Mr. Levi Kimberlain of Berea visited his son, Luther, a few days this week.—Miss Patti Jones of Winchester spent last week with her old school friend.

KINGSTON

Kingston, July 1.—Chester Parks of Berea was visiting his parents, Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Lanier of Richmond are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Venable.—Miss Nannie Lungford left, Saturday, for Clay County, where she will be with her sister, Mrs. L. Muny, for some time.—Miss Orr Flanery of Richmond visited her parents, Sunday night.—Mr. John Jackson made a business trip to Richmond, Friday.—Rev. Gilbert Combs, Miss Sara Rucker and Mr. Green of Richmond spent last week with Miss Margaret Crooke.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Willie Rogers of Wallacetown, last Friday.—Miss Tressie Riddell of Lexington is visiting Mrs. Julia Maupin this week.—Miss Jessie Young and her mother spent Wednesday with Mrs. May Lain.—Mr. and Mrs. Hobt. Bowman are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Todd of Safford Cane.—Mrs. John Campbell is very sick.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

GOOCHLAND

Goochland, June 30.—John Witt and wife were in Goochland, Saturday.—Pitt Cook and mother visited A. G. Phillips of this place, last week.—J.

bey Gentry and her little granddaughter visited Mrs. Sarah Campbell, Friday.—Mr. Erby Blackwell and his family visited Mr. and Mrs. Crate Robinson, Saturday night and Sunday.—We are having a fine Sunday school.

WAGERSVILLE

Wagerville, July 3.—There is quite a lot of sickness in this vicinity.—Linley Peters is very sick with typhoid fever.—Miss Annie Wagerville was the guest of Miss Katherine Wagerville, Saturday night and Sunday.—Walker Young of Lexington formerly of this place was among friends here, Saturday.—Miss Della Grisby of Paint Lick is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Willie Arvine.—Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Fowler entertained quite a number of friends, Sunday.—Sunday school is progressing nicely at Wagerville and Sticksford school houses.—Miss Laura West of Irvine is the guest of Miss Florence Cox, this week.—Beatrice, the little daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Fowler, Jr. died last week after a few days illness.—Mr. and Mrs. Willie Kidwell and children and Miss Kate Kidwell of Jackson, Michigan, are visiting relatives here. Mrs. Kidwell will be remembered as Miss Nannie T. Wilson.—Mr. Thomas Kidwell is still very sick.—Dr. E. E. Edwards visited his parents at Clinch Hill, Saturday and Sunday.

WITT

Witt, Ky., July 1, 1911.
Editor Citizen, Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:

Being a reader and subscriber to your paper, I wish to tell you that it is a welcome visitor to our home, for through its columns we hear from so many of our old friends and kinsfolks who are scattered thru Eastern Kentucky.

I also find it sound in politics and a teacher of true citizenship.

I am venturing to send some news which you may publish if you have space for it.

PEOPLE WILL TALK

You may get through the world, but And then, if you show the least boldness, 'twill be very slow.
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
Or a slight inclination to take your own part.
They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain;
But keep straight ahead; don't stop to explain.
For people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only as suited;
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool;
But don't get excited; keep perfectly cool;
For people will talk.

If generous and noble, they'll vent out their spleen;
You'll hear some loud hints that you're selfish and mean.
If upright and honest, and fair as the day,
They'll call you a rogue in a sly, sneaking way,
For people will talk.

If you dream in the fashion, don't think to escape,
For they criticize then in a different shape;
You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's unpaid;
But mind your own business; there's naught to be made;
For people will talk.

Now the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease.
Of course you will meet with all sorts of abuse,
But don't think to stop them; it's not any use;
For people will talk.

belonging to Bob Laine were destroyed by fire last Monday night, June 19th. Insurance on goods about \$1,400.—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gabbard visited with the former's sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Brockman, Saturday night.—The bridge at Wallaceton has been repaired this week.—Mrs. Mack Mullens who had an operation last week is said to be improving.—Miss Clara and Mary Bowling spent Friday night with their parents, Saturday night with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Soper.—Miss Mary Bowling will go to Red Lick next week where she will begin teaching the 3rd of July.—G. B. Gabbard and R. H. Soper were in Lancaster last Monday on business.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, June 24.—We had a good rain here on the 24th and the corn crops are looking fine. It was very dry through the first of the month.—Mrs. Lena Land died, on the 14th, at her home at Irvine. Her remains were brought to Red Lick for burial. The funeral was preached at her father's home by Rev. Mr. Lunsford. She leaves a husband and one little girl to mourn her loss. A large crowd attended the funeral. We extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy.—Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wiglesworth of Richmond visited Mrs. Wiglesworth's father and grandfather near this place, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wagerville attended the burial of Mrs. Lena Land at Red Lick, last Friday.—Aunt Ab-

Geneva, the little four year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Isaacs, is low with typhoid fever.—Mrs. Evaline Wise who has been so long sick with typhoid fever is able to go about the house and yard again. She has been sick 80 days.—Died at 10 o'clock p.m. on June 28th, Little Beatrice Fowler, age 7 months, the child of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Fowler, Jr., of Wagerville. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of a host of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fowler wish to express their thanks to the good people of their neighborhood for their assistance and kindness through the sickness, death and burial of their babe.

Mr. H. D. Wise.

LESLIE COUNTY

EDITORIAL NOTE

A note from our agent, Mr. Ned Melone, on his way to Leslie County, says that he heard good news about The Citizen everywhere. He is getting many new subscribers and taking many renewals. He wants us to thank the people for their kindness to him.

For the next month or six weeks he will be in Leslie, Clay and Jackson counties and we ask for him the continued kindness of all whom he meets. Don't let him pass without subscribing. The price of The Citizen for a year is \$1.00—the same to every one—or \$1.25 for the paper and premium knife.

FOR FINE MONUMENTS

Tombstones and Corner Posts for lots call upon
S. McGuire, MR. J. M. DAY
Is my Agent. Berea, Ky.

THE ONE ISSUE IN KENTUCKY POLITICS

(Continued from first page)

The Courier Journal is wasting its sympathy (?) for "O'Rear's Body Guard," and any tears from it for Carrie Nation are misplaced. The cause which she espoused, whatever may be said of her methods, is the Nation's cause, regardless of her unconventional methods of "going after" law defying saloon keepers and their allies, the distillers. What she did to them with her "little hatchet" isn't a circumstance, to what the Christian manhood and womanhood of Kentucky and the world will do for the iniquitous business that breeds crime and brings misery to so many of our helpless women and children in all parts of the state.

Whether O'Rear, or Franks or Cox, or McCready or Addams or anybody else wins "the hand writing on the wall," is plainly visible to those who can read—and Hellazar and his Lorde may prepare for their doom which is inevitable. J. W. V.

Mt. Vernon, Ky., June 21.

TO PREVENT TYPHOID

The menace of typhoid fever in country districts—a menace arising from polluted drinking water which The Citizen has been urging upon public attention so long and so earnestly—is thoroughly considered in a report by Marion L. Fuller, of the United States Geological Survey, in which the various sources of pollution are indicated and suggestions are given for means of protection.

Typhoid fever rates are usually greater in the country than in cities, despite the prevailing belief that farms, isolated as they are from areas of congested population, are ideally situated for obtaining pure and wholesome water.

WELLS UNPROTECTED

Failure to protect adequately the wells in farming districts is given in the Survey's report as the common reason for their pollution, and ignorance of the manner in which ground water circulates is the cause of the faulty protection. Chemical analysis is not rated high by Mr. Fuller as a means of detecting polluted water, for he asserts that a careful commonsense inspection of the district is usually much more to the point.

RADIUS OF DANGER ZONE

Sources of pollution in the vicinity of a well or spring should be noted wherever possible, and drinking water should not be drawn except at a safe distance from them. The distance required for absolute safety varies greatly with the character of the rock. For wells sunk in sandstone, slate, and shale, 100 feet may be sufficient; where the surface stratum is composed of fine sand 200 feet should be allowed; and where it is limestone or granite much greater distance will be necessary. Water may run polluted in limestone for miles, so that wells in regions where limestone makes up the greater part of the surface rock should be carefully examined after rains for mud and floating matter, for these are pretty sure indications of pollution.

SUGGESTIONS FOR PROTECTION

For protecting wells, springs and cisterns, Mr. Fuller advocates, first of all, a water-tight lining to keep out surface water. Wells and springs should always be covered and protected from animals, dust, and falling leaves. Watering troughs should always be located a safe distance away, though the custom prevails in country districts of having well and trough side by side.

Mr. Fuller's report is printed in Water-Supply Paper 255, which may be obtained free by applying to the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

MORE LIES NAILED

We newspaper men are a modest set, and do not often take the trouble even to defend ourselves against the slanderous charges which are made against the profession. But sometimes the strain gets too great and we can't stand it any longer, so we tell the facts about ourselves. We never use such language as our accusers do, but let the figures speak for themselves.

One of the meanest lies told about us newspaper men is that we like to print the news of bad things more than we do about good things. We are said to fill the papers up with stories of crimes, scandals and general wrong doing, and let the really important news of church and education and science and history take care of itself in some out-of-the-way corner of the paper. This lie has been told about us for years—here are the facts, and if they prove anything they prove that the reason these pleasant critics have seen so much scandal and crime in the newspapers is because they have been looking for it.

Arthur L. Street makes a business of keeping a record of all the items that appear in the leading newspapers of the United States, his list including all kinds, he keeps a record of those which have been interesting enough to telegraph from one city to another. And his records show that for the year 1908 there is no one subject which gets less room in the American press than crimes.

Such matters as the Thaw case, the Sagan-Castellane divorce scandal, the Black Hand, the Hains murder and half a dozen other criminal and scandalous stories that aroused much public interest, were mentioned in the newspapers but 443 times during the entire year, while in the same papers during the same time 2,280 items of foreign news appeared, 1,140 relating to Congress, 679 on subjects connected with railroads, 550 about President Roosevelt, 450 on William H. Taft, 379 on educational and scientific topics, 390 on religious matters and 268 on new problems in medicine and surgery.

Taking all the crimes that were considered worth telegraphing by any of the big press associations to the papers they serve, Mr. Street finds only 1,343 items relating to crime scandal all over the United States. Contrasted with this he finds that railroad and business matters entirely aside from Wall street reports, accounts for 1,882 items. Congressional and political news furnished in 1908 2,781 items of news, more than twice as many as all the crimes and scandals together.

Personal reference to prominent men not connected with crime in any way—such men as Taft, Roosevelt, Rockefeller, Morgan, Harriman, Corliss, Gov. Hughes, Cleveland and others, account for 1,627 items. Labor items alone numbered 659 or more than the total of all references to the important crimes and scandals of the year. There were 307 items concerning murders of various kinds. Against education, science and religion show 1,065 items. While 317 suicides were mentioned, there were 695 items relating to the governmental affairs of States and cities.

Taking into consideration every item that related in any way to crime and scandal, and setting against it the items relating to education, religion, States, cities, labor, business, railroads, foreign news, the President of the United States and prominent men, Mr. Street finds 7,348 of the latter against 1,343 of the former.